

ጥያቄ፡- «ሕወሓት» የ«ትግራይን ሪፐብሊክ» እመሠርታለሁ፡፡
በሚል እንደ የትግራይን ክልል የሚያሳይ ካርታ አውጥቷል ። የዚህ ካርታ
ይዘት ምንድነው?

መልስ፡- በመሠረቱ ካርታ እኔም ሆኑ ጥቂት ሰዎች ሆነን
በዘፈቀደ የምንቀርጸው ነገር አይደለም ። ካርታ በዓለም አቀፍ ሕግ ፡
ደንቦችና በአገር ደረጃ ከታሪክ በመነሳት በኤክስፐርቶች ተጠንቶ
የሚቀረጽ ነገር ነው ። በታሪክ የትግራይ ወሰን እስከ ሱዳን ነው የሚል
ነገር የለም ። የትግራይ ክልል በማንኛውም ጊዜ ከሱዳን ጠረፍ ጋር
የተያያዘ ነው የሚል ታሪክ ፈጽሞ የለም ። ይሁን እንጂ «የትግራይን
ሪፐብሊክ እንመሠርታለን» በሚል ከጎንደር ወልቃይትን በመቁረጥ
እስከ ሱዳን ድረስ ፡ እንዲሁም ከወሎ ሰቆጣን ፡ አሸንጌን አላማጣንና
ቆቦን ወስዶ እስከ አሰብ ድረስ አዲስ ካርታ ተነድፋል ። ይህ ካርታ
ፈጽሞ በታሪክ የሌለ ከመሆኑም ሌላ አሁንም ሆነ ወደፊት ከአጎራባች
ክፍላተ ሀገር ጋር የሚፈጥረው ችግር ከፍተኛ ይሆናል ብዬ እገምታለሁ ።
የወሎንም ሆነ የጎንደርን መሬት የእኔ ነው ብሎ የሚነሳ ክፍል ከእነዚህ
ሕዝቦች ጋር ከፍተኛ ቅራኔ መፍጠሩ የማይቀር ነው ።

በአዲሱ ካርታ መሠረት የጎንደርና የወሎ ሕዝብ «የማሌሊትን»
ሬዲዮ ሲያዳምጥ በትግርኛ ሊሆን ነው ። ይህ ደግሞ ባህላችን በእኩልነት
አላደገም ብለን የምንጠይቀውን የሚቃረን ይሆናል ። አንዳንድ በውጭ
የሚያገኙ ሰዎች ይህን ካርታ በተመለከተ በመደነቅና በመገረም
ለመሆኑ እንዴት ያለ ድፈርት ቢኖራችሁ ነው ይህን ዓይነት ካርታ
የምትነድፉት? የኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ምን ይለናል ብላችሁ እንዴት አታስ
ቡም? ኢትዮጵያዊ ሆናችሁ እንዴት ታሪካችሁን አታውቁም? ብለው
ይጠይቁናል ። ከታሪክ ውጭ የሚደረግ እንቅስቃሴ መቅሠፍት ነው ።
ስለዚህ እኛ ሌላው ቀርቶ ከትግራይ ብሔረሰብ መካከል በታሪክ በሳል
የሆነ ዕውቀት ያላቸው ያስተምሩን እያልን በየጊዜው የቡድኑን አመራር
አባላት እንጠይቃለን ። ሰሚ ግን አላገኘንም ። ባጠቃላይ ይህ የትግራይ
ካርታ ተብሎ የተነደፈው በጥቂት የቡድኑ አባላት ስሜት በመሆኑ
ከታሪክ ውጭና በማንኛውም ዘንድ ተቀባይነት የሌለው የቅዠት ሥዕል
ነው ። እነዚህ ሰዎች የጎንደርንና የወሎን መሬት ቢፈልጉም በላዩ ላይ
የሰፈረውን ሕዝብ ፍላጎት ግን ማርካት አይችሉም ። በዕውነቱ

በድርጊቱ በጣም አዝናለሁ ። ከፍተኛ ቅራኔም ውስጥ ይገባሉ ።

በዚህ ካርታ ላይ ሊጠቀስ የሚገባ ሌላው ዓቢይ ጉዳይ ከትግራይ ሰዎች በኩል የትግራይ ክፍል የሆነ ወደ ኤርትራ ክልል የገባ ቦታ አለ እየተባለ በአፈታሪክ የሚነገር ጉዳይ አለ ። የሚገርመው እዚህ ላይ ነው ። «ሕወሓት» ስለዚህ ጉዳይ ሳይጠቅስ ፡ በኤርትራ ላይ ምንም ዓይነት የመሬት ጥያቄ ሳያነሳ ነው ያለፈው ። በአንድ ወቅት «ሻዕቢያ» ይህንን ነገር በማንሳት «የሕወሓት» ሰዎችን «በኤርትራ ክልል ቦታ አለን ትላላችሁ» በማለት ላነሳባቸው ጥያቄ በሰጡት መልስ «እኛ ስለመሬት ሽንሽና ለመነጋገር አይደለም እዚህ የመጣነው ። ስለ መሬት ሽንሽናማ ከኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ጋር ሆነን ነው የምንወስነው» ብለዋል ። እንግዲህ ምነው በጎንደር ፡ በወሎና በአሰብ መሬት ላይ ከኢትዮጵያ ሕዝብ ጋር ሆነን በውይይት አልሸነሸንም? በኤርትራ መሬት ላይ ስንደርስ ምነው የሕዝብ ውሳኔ አስፈለገ? ብለን ብንጠይቅ መልስ አይኖራቸውም ማለት ነው። ከመሠረቱም ቢሆን «ሕወሓት» የኤርትራን ጉዳይ ለማስፈጸም የተመሠረተ ስለሆነ በኤርትራ ላይ ምንም ዓይነት የመሬት ጥያቄ አላቀረበም ።

ጥያቄ፡- «የሕወሓት» የወታደራዊና የፋይናንስ አቋም ምንጩ ከየት ነው?

መልስ፡- በመጀመሪያ መግለጫዬ ላይ እንደጠቀስኩት በአገራችን የተፈጥሮ አቀማመጥ የተነሳ የስትራቴጂ ጠላቶች አሉን ። እነዚህ የስትራቴጂ ጠላቶች ለግል ጥቅማቸው ሲሉ በአገራችን ውስጥ ያለመረጋ ጋት ፡ የእርስ በእርስ መከፋፈልና መፋጀት እንዲኖር ይፈልጋሉ ። ከውጭ ቀርቶ በአገር ውስጥ የሚነሳ የስትራቴጂ ጠላት ብዙ ነገሮችን የሚሠራው አንዱን ከአንዱ በመለያየትና በመከፋፈል ነው ። አንድን ኅብረተሰብ ከከፋፈሉት የወታደር አስፈላጊነት አይታየኝም ። ስለዚህ በተከፋፈለ ሕዝብ መካከል ዘው ብሎ መግባት ነው ። በትግርኛ አንድ አባባል አለ ። «መንገደኛ ፡ ባልና ሚስት የተጣሉበት ማዕድ ላይ አጋጥመኝ» ብሎ ይጸልያል ይባላል ። ባልና ሚስት ከተጣሉ መንገደኛው የቀረበውን ምግብ እንደልቡ ጥርግ አድርጎ ተመግቦ ይሔዳል ለማለት ነው ። ከዚህ አባባል የምንገነዘበው እኛ እርስ በእርሳችን ስንከፋፈል ስትራቴጂያዊ ጠላቶቻችን መግቢያ ቀዳዳ በማግኘት የሚፈልጉትን ለማድረግ ዕድል እንደሚያገኙ ነው ።

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መረጃ-ጾ

ይህ መጻሕፍት የትግራይ ሕዝብ ሃቀኛ ወጪ የሆነው የትግራይ ሕዝብ ነፃ ነው። ድርጅት [ተ.ተ.ህ.ት]። መግለጻል የትግራይ መመርያ ነው። የትግራይ ሕዝብ ግለት በትግራይ ውስጥ የሚኖሩትንና በተከታታይ ምክንያት ከትግራይ ወጪ ወጭ የሚኖሩትን ሕዝቦች በሙሉ ያጠቃልላል። [ትግራይ ተናጋሪዎች፣ አፋር (ጠልጣል)፣ አገው፣ ካህ፣ ኩናግ፣ ው.ዘ.ተ.] የትግራይ መሬት በደቡብ አካላት፣ በሰሜን፣ መሪብ ኢየሱያስ፣ በምዕራብ በኩል ደግሞ ወሰኖችንና ጭምሮችን ያጠቃልላል።

ትግራይ አገልግሎት አስገባው የታዘበች ጊዜ ደረሰ የአካላት መንግሥት እየተገኙት ሃገሪቱ ነበር። አካላት መጠቀሚያ በጎረቤት ሕግ በግልጽና በሀገር አቀፍ ሂደት በትናንሽ ሾሎ አለፈ አለፈ ግንባራዎች አነሳሳች ነገረች ግብር መክፈት አስቸኳይ።

በአፄ ዮሐንስ ዘመን መንግሥት ኃይል በርቀቀ ግንባራዎች የነበሩትን ነገረች በቅጥር ሥር አወጣ ነበር፤ ይህም አንድ እዩ ዮሐንስ ከሞተ በኋላ በፋሽስት ምዕራብ አግጥሞች ሃገሪቱ በሸቀው ግለሰቦች ግዛት ሥር

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3. በ 1983 ዓ.ም. የተዘጋጀው የትግራይ ሕዝብ የተሰማራ ጥያቄ የጥያቄው ዋና ዋና ነጥቦች ምን ሆኑ?

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1. Our Revolution and the World Situation

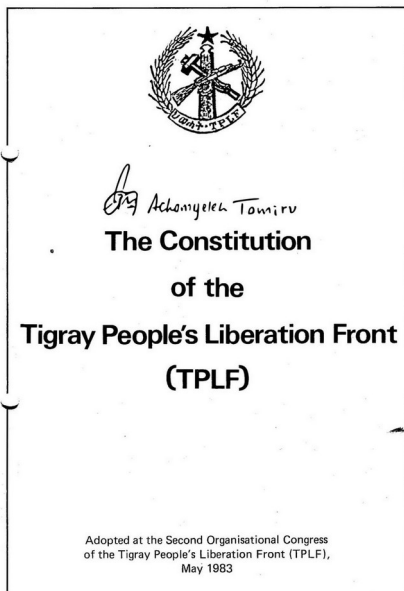
Our revolution is taking place at a time when:

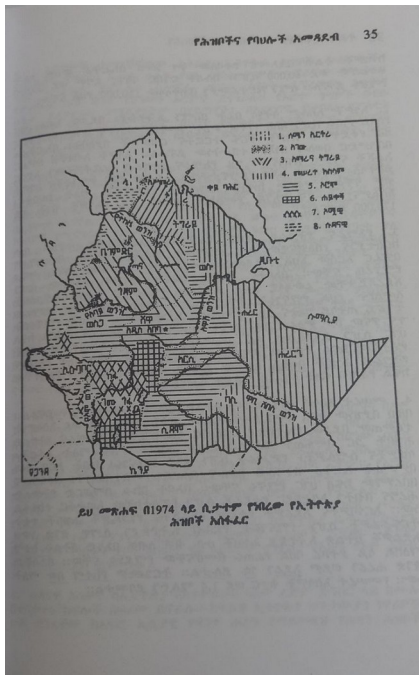
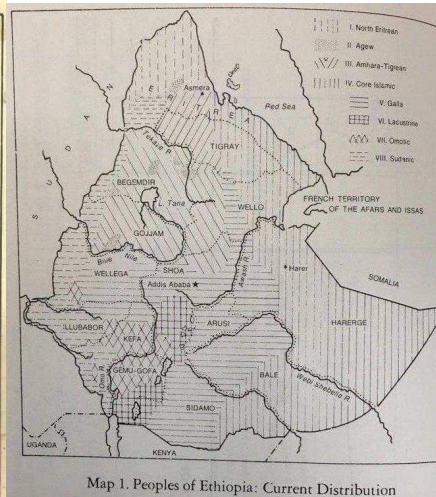
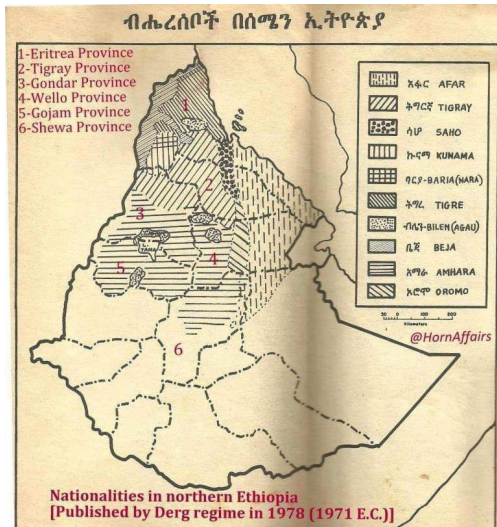
- imperialism, rotten to the core and in deep crisis, has reached the verge of collapse.
- the competition and contradiction between Western and Eastern imperialists for control of the world has sharpened.
- either of the Western and Eastern imperialists is trying hard to present itself as the champion of peace, justice and democracy.
- the peoples of the world, desirous of peace and justice, have repeatedly carried out peaceful demonstrations and strikes in opposition to the starvation and anti-peace policies of the two superpowers, who because of self-interest have deprived mankind of peace and are showing growing commitment to the development of weapons of destruction.
- the toiling and unemployed workers of the world have repeatedly demonstrated their opposition.
- the people of the less developed countries, tired of exploitation by imperialists and feudalists and determined to free themselves from them, are waging relentless struggles in different forms.
- our revolution is conducted at a time when the people of Ethiopia, tired of class exploitation, national oppression and fascist brutalities, have demonstrated their readiness to struggle and when the imperialist powers driven by self-interest are competing for domination and control, while the oppressed people of the world are confronting them and their reactionary hirelings.

2. Our People and their Way of Living

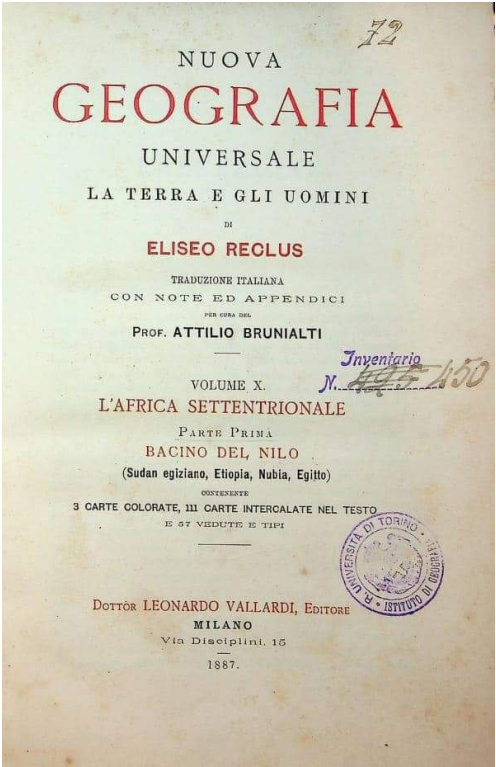
The people of Tigray are part of the people of the world that have been bleeding to death through feudo-imperialist exploitation and national domination. The people of Tigray, shackled by a feudo-imperialist order, are among the most backward peoples of the world. 85% of the people live in rural areas and depend for their living on primitive agriculture based on ox-drawn plough. The remaining 15% live in urban areas as students, teachers, doctors, workers, and many of the women live from prostitution, etc.

In addition to the underdeveloped mode of production, the people have also suffered for a long time from Amhara domination. Furthermore, they have suffered since the fascist Derg came to power from fascistic brutalities and genocide. Thus, the enemies of the downtrodden people of Tigray are imperialism, feudalism, bureaucratic capitalism, Amhara domination and fascism.





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APPENDIX I.

SORAT AND YAL BASINS.

Estimated area 60,000 sq. miles.
Population 3,000,000 (?)

ABYSSINIA AND SHOA.

	Area in sq. miles.	Population.
Abyssinia proper (Tigré, Amhara, Gajam, &c.)	80,000	2,000,000
Shoa	15,000	1,500,000
Territory of the Bogo, Mensa, Beni-Amor, &c.	28,000	100,000
Masawah and Shoko territory	10,000	50,000
Territory of the Afars (Danakil, Ouk, and Ansh)	40,000	200,000
Territory of the Issa and other dependent Somali tribes	6,000	60,000
Harrar and neighbouring districts	8,000	1,200,000
Galla States of Southern Abyssinia	84,000	5,500,000
Total, Abyssinia and dependencies	252,000	8,610,000

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF ABYSSINIA.

Governments.	Provinces.	Fluvial Basins.	Climatic Zones.	Towns.
	Damboa	Blue Nile	Daga, Voins-daga	Gondar
	Chedja	" Athara	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Chelga
	Yanfagara	" Athara	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Dagosa	" Blue Nile	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Korra	" " and Takkanah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Saraha
	Reghomdr	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Gron	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Katfeh	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Sonneh	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Dawnt	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Walla	" " and Takkanah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Talanta	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Wagana	Takkanah, Athara	Voins-daga, Daga	"
	Sion	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Daga	Inchakab
	Tsalnt	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Voins-daga, Kwalla	"
	Emacho	" Athara	Kwalla	"
	Tangah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Kolla Wogara	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Waldaba	Takkanah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Nagada
	Waldaba	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Isnala
	Archer	Blue Nile	Voins-daga	"
	Gajan	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Daga, Voins-daga	Monkore
	Dam	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Voins-daga, Kwalla	"
	Agumeler	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Asha
	Dam	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Daga, Voins-daga, Kwalla	"
	Soleh	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Sokala
	Wag	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Wag	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Enderta	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Makaleh
	Saka	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Avergalah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Edi Sa Wozanah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Uja	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Kobbo
	Zohul Angot	Takkanah	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Sareh
	Sion	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Abbe-Addi
	Tambon	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Adi	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Gorila	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Hansen
	Wambarta	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Haramat	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Daga, Voins-daga	Chalkot
	Adia	Takkanah, Kereb	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Adia
	Shim	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Voins-daga, Kwalla	"
	Agamoh	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Daga, Voins-daga	Adigmat
	Okaleh-Keat	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"
	Saraweh	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	Kodo-Fallan
	Hansen	" " " " " " " " " " " "	" " " " " " " " " " " "	"

2.3) From pole to pole: a handbook of Christian missions

By Joseph Hassell Publication date 1866 • Page -257-

Abyssinia forms part of that district of Africa known to the ancients under the general name of Ethiopia^ and which, included Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. This country was formerly divided into three independent States:

—^Tigre, on the sea-coast; Amhara, west of the river Tacazze; and Shoa, on the south of the two former.

CHAPTER IX.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN EASTERN AFRICA, THE MAURITIUS, AND MADAGASCAR.

Abyssinia—The Conversion of the Abyssinians to the Christian Faith—Gradual Debasement of their Creed—Mission of the Jesuits—The Labours of the Moravian Missionaries—Church of England Missions—Efforts of Dr. Krapf to penetrate into the Interior—Present State of the East African Mission.—The Mauritius—The Missions of the Church of England.—Madagascar and its People—Malagasy Idols and their Keepers—Trial by Ordeal—The Tangema—Introduction of the Gospel into Madagascar by the London Missionary Society—Success of the Mission—The Reign of Queen Ranavalona—Violent Persecution of the Native Christians—Sufferings and Constancy of the Converts—Death of the Queen, and the Resumption of the Mission—Assassination of Radama II.—Fears of the Church—Present State of the Native Church.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

ABYSSINIA.

ABYSSINIA forms part of that district of Africa known to the ancients under the general name of Ethiopia, and which included Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. This country was formerly divided into three independent States:—Tigre, on the sea-coast; Amhara, west of the river Tacazze; and Shoa, on the south of the two former. Now, however, there is but one State, of which Shoa forms no part.

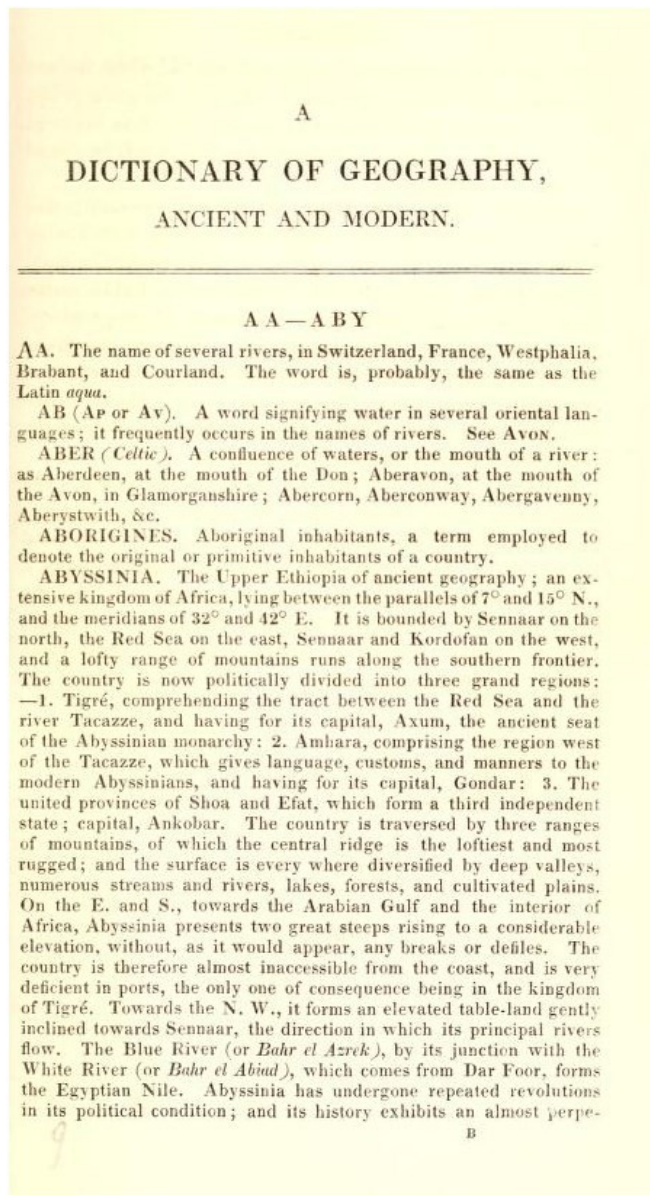
Christianity is the professed religion of Abyssinia; but it is mixed up with so much that is impure, and accompanied with so many superstitions, that it is little better than heathenism.

2.4) Dictionary of geography, ancient and modern ... with a brief notice of ... principal towns ... and glossary of geographical terms

By Conder, Josiah Publication date 1834 Page -15-

The country is now politically divided into three grand regions: —1. Tigre, comprehending the tract between the Red Sea and the river Tacazze, and having

for its capital, Axum, the ancient seat of the Abyssinian monarchy: 2. Amhara, comprising the region west of the Tacazze, which gives language, customs, and manners to the modern Abyssinians, and having for its capital, Gondar: 3. The united provinces of Shoa and Efat, which form a third independent state ; capital, Ankobar.



2.5) Ethiopia : The Era Of the Princes 1769-1855 Page 31-32

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